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# WFO

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Volume Number

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Date: 3-17-71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-New) (P)

SUBJECT: FLY BY NIGHT  
SM-MISC

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy and for WFO one copy of "Fly By Night", Volume 1, Number 3, which represents the most recent edition of this publication.

Also enclosed for the Bureau and WFO is one copy each of the "Bureau of Procurement, Government of the District of Columbia", purchase order (number 009/0614) by which affiliates of the captioned newspaper paid for printing services of the above publication.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Copies of captioned publication were obtained on March 16, 1971, from \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (By Courier)  
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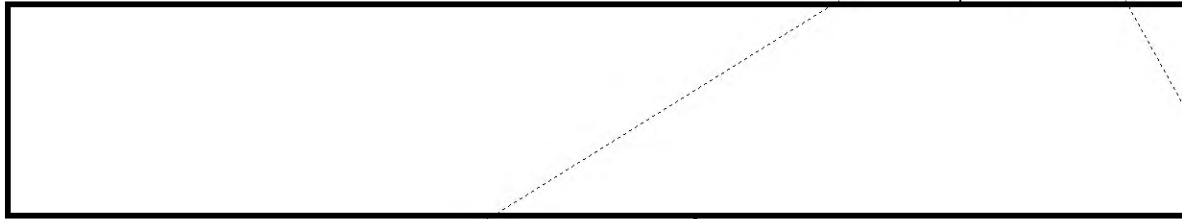
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*Walter* *HJW*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_  
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[redacted] described COATES as a white male of high school age.

Indices of the Alexandria Office contain no identifiable data regarding Fly By Night or MATT COATES. Alexandria indices do reflect information regarding MARCY COATES, who may be related to MATT COATES, and who was referred to in WFO report of SA GERALD A. GRIMALDI, 12/29/69, captioned "STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY", as having attended a 9/10/69, meeting of the George Washington University SDS. (WFO file - 100-44140). Copies furnished to Bureau files (100-439048) (14-2941).

A perusal of captioned publication reflects it to be "anti-establishment" in nature and oriented towards the New Left. Additional copies will be obtained by Alexandria as they are published.



File No.

100-53580-1A<sup>①</sup>

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MARCH 1971

Price  
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# BY NIGHT

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A Chipmunk Publication

Number 3



# FLY BY NIGHT

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Matt Coates	Robert Franz	Dallas Fields
Wade Boone	Melinda Paul	Jonathan Cahn
Mary Jeckly	Steve Ronis	Tad Donohue
Mark Logsdon	Anne Jabine	Marie Cave
Kevin Cosgrove	Steve Walker	Donna Hemelfarb
Lynn Smelkinson	Reid Feister	

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Ralph.....	362-0272
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Abortion Referral Service.....	878-5800
All Draft Counselling.....	362-9888
	244-9469
American Civil Liberties Union.....	483-3830
Black Panther Party.....	265-4418
Black Panther Community Center.....	667-1345
Deal Junior High School.....	629-7001
Drug Offenders Rights Committee.....	244-6688
Free Clinic.....	965-5476
Free Store.....	265-2181
Georgetown Legal Interns.....	347-7518
High School INFORMATION Center.....	338-0182
Legal Aid.....	629-5179
Neighborhood Planning Council # 3.....	244-7774
Off Our Backs.....	462-4142
Peace Center.....	234-8011
People's Peace Treaty.....	659-2960
Quicksilver Times.....	483-8000
Runaway House.....	462-1515
SMC.....	628-6834
Switchboard.....	387-5300
Third World Coalition.....	332-8771
Wilson High School.....	629-7061
Women's Liberation.....	232-5145
Young Socialist's Alliance.....	833-9560



## LETTERS

Dear Fly By Night,

It is time the student body of Deal got themselves together and started doing something about their problems. We complain about our problems day in and day out and what do we get; pure shit. That is what we get. Nothing but bull from those S.O.B.'s in the administration. But my major complaint is that people talk about the Black student body. In this school all I see are a lot of oreo hankerchief heads going around acting damn stupid. Its about time the Black student body gave the administration blood and fire. We, the Black students at Deal know what we want and we're going to get it. If we don't know we'd better find out.

Signed, V.I.L.



# WILSON STUDENTS AND THE INVASION OF LAOS

A COMMENTARY: by Wade Boone

On Monday, February 8th, word had just reached the Washington community about the results of the Anne Arbor Student Conference, when a meeting was called at American University. The meeting was to expose the results of the conference and the plans for the following day to open the community. It served as a co-ordinating device.

The conference itself erupted from a general concern for the U.S.'s expanding role in Southeast Asia in the fields of air and artillery support in Laos. The people who attended the conference decided to draft a treaty demanding an end to the war by June 31st. Also, protests were to be held throughout the nation's cities and universities on February 10 in reaction to the U.S.'s and South Vietnam's defiance of the 1962 Geneva Treaty, in which Laos was declared a neutral country.

Representing himself and other concerned students at Wilson, Ralph Bowen attended this meeting and derived the notion of a strike by Wilson students as an act of protest against the U. S. and South Vietnamese activities in Southeastern Asia. Ralph reported on the meeting and on his idea of a strike at Fly By Night meeting, to which he had invited two guests, one of whom was a Montgomery county high school student.

After discussion of the idea, a general plan was agreed upon for the next day. The plan included the composition and publication a flier requesting student support for a strike during the second period and a march from George Washington University to the White House at 3:30. The strike was to last for one period but this important factor was left unclear. The leaflet was to be distributed throughout school the next morning, Wednesday, and a motion was to be made at that morning's student council meeting requesting the student council to vote in support of the strike.

Wednesday, at the beginning of the student council meeting, Wilson's principal, Mr. Jackson, welcomed the second semester council and proceeded to, among other things, inform the council of the illegality of distributing fliers calling for a student strike. He also mentioned that all students who struck would be suspended. This remark promptly took effect on the council and when the motion calling for support of the strike was made, a large number of in the senior

section broke out in laughter. This is something that one gets used to in the Student Council. However, this was above a laughing matter. More was at stake. Some Wilson students were trying to bring political awareness to the school and a majority of the senior class was laughing. It is not difficult to see why the Student Council isn't more productive within the school. Attend one of their meetings.

After a short discussion, during which two Quicksilver Times representatives explained their feelings of urgency about the issue, the question was called and the motion was brought to a vote. The result was 88 against and 26 in favor of supporting the strike. Another motion was made requesting that the motion supporting the strike be announced at the homeroom meetings by the section presidents.

The motion was called out of order it being cited that homeroom presidents were expected to do so anyway. This observer heard from one student that upon "reporting" word of the proposed strike to his section, a president mentioned only the fact that the motion was made and defeated. Such inefficiency on the part of many section presidents is a plague that must be stopped if the Student Council is ever to fairly represent the Wilson student body.

After the defeat of the motion, a feeling of failure was felt by some of the strike's co-ordinators—their failure to convey a sense of urgency, and, due to a lack of time, their failure to construct adequate plans for such a strike.

Previous to a second period, an announcement was made over the school PA system by Mr. Jackson, once again warning of the punishment that would be inflicted upon those who struck. This "punishment" was never inflicted but it's threat was highly effective. Only twenty-four Wilson students struck; thus the result was more of a meeting than a strike.

After a brief description of the Laotian situation, followed by an explanation of the strike's purposes, plans for a future meeting were announced along with a call for questions.

Mr Jackson and a vice-principal paid a visit to the meeting. Both proceeded to take notes on small pads. Announcements were made concerning activities in other parts of the city that were to occur later that day. Afterwards, the students were asked to return to their third period classes,

as planned.

Upon returning to the building, the students were met by Mr. Wallace, who refused them entry unless they gave him their names. Mark Logsdon, a co-ordinator of the strike refused to give his name unless he was told what purpose recording his name would serve. Mr. Wallace then threatened to "smash your (Mark's) head into the wall" unless he quit asking questions and gave him his name. After further hassling, Mark was taken to the principals office and his father was called to school. Several of the student's parents were called by the principal who inquired whether they knew of their son's or daughter's activities. Other than receiving an unexcused absence from second period class, no other disciplinary actions were taken.

Mr. Jackson helped the group by letting it use the speaker system in the cafeteria during lunch. This was to be used as a communications device between co-ordinators and students, but as it turned out, people went to the cafeteria to eat lunch and not to listen. Consequently, response was minimal. Several representatives from the Peoples Peace Treaty were invited to speak, but were stopped upon arrival by Mr. Jackson who said that since they were from outside the school, they couldn't have their say. One of the many questions that arose from this event was "why not"? An answer to this question is hard to find.

It is hoped that student-administration relationships will not be strained when we initiate our May Day activities. Now being considered are guest speakers, student-run seminars, and several short movies, all of which can be run outside of school, if necessary. We hope it will not be, for we believe in active political involvement within the school.

NO MORE...



## AMERICAN DELEGATION SIGNS TREATY VIETNAMESE: "THERE IS NO STATE OF WAR BETWEEN WOMEN"

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (LNS) -- On March 8, International Women's Day women, all over the world, will share a customary Vietnamese meal, rice and tea dinners, sponsored by WILPF (Women's International League for Peace and Freedom). The donations that will be collected at the dinners will be sent to the Maternal and Child Health Institute in Hanoi. A six-woman delegation from WILPF which recently returned from Vietnam has pledged international women's support for the Institute which does research and so-

cial experiments in maternity and child-rearing.

"There is no state of war between women of Vietnam and the U.S...." begins the declaration of peace the delegation signed with Vietnamese women including the Women's Union of North Vietnam, the Liberation Women's Union of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and other women unaffiliated with any particular group. The sponsorship of the institute in Hanoi is one step in a program to unite the world's people

to demand the total withdrawal of U.S. troops by June 30, 1971, the primary demand of the People's Peace Treaty.

For further information contact WILPF at: 1N 13th St., Phila., Pa. 19170, or call: (215) 563-7110.





# LAOS AND THE US...

by Jeff Goldthorpe

As I begin to write this article on Sunday, the papers TV are filled with reports of a planned invasion of Laos by U.S. and A.R.V.N. forces. This is not an aberration of the traditional U.S. policy towards Laos, but a natural outgrowth of U.S. policy. It will be justified when it happens by saying we are protecting our own troops and protecting Laos from "North Vietnamese Aggression." Let's look into the history of Laos since the end of Japanese domination in World War II.

In 1945 after WW II people in Laos feared the French coming back to colonize their country. (The French had ruled previously for sixty years.) In 1950 the Pathet Lao, an anti-colonial movement (Pathet Lao literally means Laotian state) was founded by Prince Souphanouvong, a member of the royal family and a French educated public works engineer. The Prince and a small group of politicians and intellectuals left the city and set off for the remote northeastern province of Laos. Here they organized a guerrilla army among



the peasants and mountain tribes which had been ruthlessly oppressed by the lowland Laos people for centuries. The inspiration for this action was the example of the Viet-Minh guerrillas.

By 1945 they were more popular than the French-sponsored Royal Lao Government. The Geneva agreements recognized RLG headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and provided for the independence and neutrality of Laos and the withdrawal of foreign military personnel and the regroupment of the Pathet Lao forces in the two northern provinces of Laos pending the holding of elections and their integration into a national government.

On Souvanna Phouma:

Prince Souvanna Phouma, like his half-brother Souphanouvong, in the Pathet Lao fought against the Japanese and the French. But characteristically he chose reach an accommodation with the French in order to gain Laotian independence through gradualism and political maneuvering rather than armed struggle. He later became a central political figure because his single-minded pursuit of an independent, neutral Laos through two three-party coalitions in '58 and 1960-62. At first hostile to him the right-wingers gradually came to regard him as a good cover for their own ambitions. In 1957 he made an agreement for a coalition government with the Pathet Lao.

## U.S. DOES ITS "THING"

The U.S. began in 1957 to finance the building of the Royal Laotian Army. To train the army the installed military advisors who wore civilian clothes, since under the Geneva agreements no foreign military personnel were allowed in Laos. To finance the army, the U.S. introduced a large-scale commodity import program; Laos now imports forty times as much as it exports the difference being made U.S. aid.

The result of this massive import program was corruption among the Lao elite and a major black-market business in the aid commodities, many of which didn't even enter the country before being resold in Thailand or elsewhere. The result was that the Royal Lao Government was almost totally dependent on the U.S. now.

"U.S. support of a 25,000 man army, of entire military budget and of segments of the civilian economy is, in fact, based on a political determination, made by the Department of State contrary to recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In Laos, the only country in the world where the U.S. supports the military budget



100 percent military judgements have been disregarded."

-U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government operations 1959.

"The U.S. has supported the entire Lao military budget.... it is, in fact, virtually supporting the entire economy."

-U.S. Senate, Report on Aid to Laos, 1959

In this way the U.S. created elite made up of military officers, high-ranking government officials, and opium-traders, all of them tied together by the almighty American aid dollar. Many of the officers - bureaucrats served in various capacities under earlier French-dominated regimes. The younger, more "modern" members of the elite, many of whom are organized into the CIA-sponsored Committee for Defense of National Interests (UNDI) are wholly products of the U.S. largesse and military training. Almost all of the officers and government officials come from the dominant Lao tribe.

As this is happening the Pathet Lao is operating throughout the countryside. In the only free elections ever held in Laos the Pathet Lao and their allies won 13 out of 21 seats in the National Assembly and Souphanouvong received more votes than any other candidate and was elected chairman of the National Assembly.

The U.S.'s response was to create the previously mentioned CNDI. The CNDI helped force Souvanna

Phouma out of office, driving him in to exile as ambassador to France. When a right-winger Phoui Sanaikone, came to power, the CNDI was rewarded with four posts in the government and the Pathet Lao was excluded from the coalition. While pledging himself to neutralist foreign policy he became friendly with U.S. dominated regimes in south Vietnam and Taiwan and ignored the attempts of communist countries to establish friendly relations with Laos.

All during this time Pathet Lao influence in the countryside grew rapidly. Finally in 1959 Phoui moved against the guerrillas. When the Pathet Lao balked at a previously-made agreement to integrate their military units into the royal army, these units were surrounded by the royal army while some Pathet Lao leaders were detained. One unit escaped and fled back to the Pathet Lao zones in the Northeast, the rest of the Pathet Lao leaders living in Vietnam, including Pathet Lao chief Souphanouvong were locked up after Phoui claimed that the North Vietnamese, the "real masters" of the Pathet Lao had invaded Laos. A special UN commission failed to verify Phoui's invasion story.



After a series of coups in the following years Souvanna Phouma was restored to power by neutralist elements in the army. In a classical move, the U.S. recognized him while supplying and funding the military forces who were anti-Phouma. Then the flow of aid (which the Laotian government depended on) according to how Souvanna Phouma was responding to pressures to break off talks with the Pathet Lao. Still independent-minded he accepted aid instead from the Russians and reached a new agreement with the Pathet Lao.

Another new development after 1961 was the CIA's creation of a new fighting force, the "Secret Army" which was only nominally under RLG command and was actually fed, equipped, paid, advised, and transported by the CIA and under command of General Vang Pao. It is best known for its Meo tribesmen but also includes Thais, Chinese and Burmese. They have been very useful in defending the U.S. radar station guiding bombers to their destination in North Vietnam.

The second coalition, set up by another Geneva conference, lasted a little less than a year. After a series of assassinations directed at left neutralists, the Pathet Lao leaders again returned to the safety of the mountains trapped in the middle for the second time, Souvanna Phouma was dispatched again by military coup. But this time the U.S. decided that Souvanna learned his lesson. They forced officers who had ousted

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5

# LAOS AND THE U.S. ...

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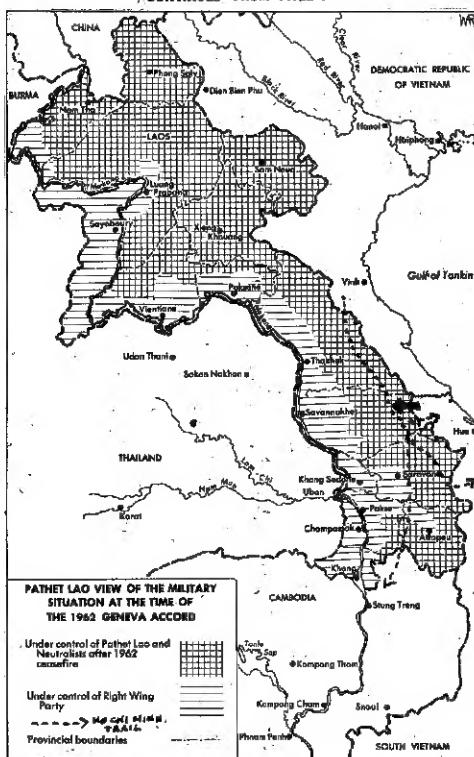
him to restore him to power. Souvanna, beaten into submission and probably intimidated by ruthless extermination of Dien and his relatives by the CIA in Vietnam, agreed to allow the U.S. to fly combat missions over Laos and to exclude the Pathet Lao from the government. This was 1964 the bombing, under the euphemistic label of "armed reconnaissance missions" began in May of 1964, two before the Tonkin Gulf incident provided an excuse for bombing North Vietnam.

## NORTH VIETNAMESE PARTICIPATION

North Vietnamese had been cited by the U.S. government as an excuse for intervention in Laos. It ignores the local forces (Pathet Laos) which enjoy such wide support that they couldn't easily with North Vietnamese aid if they didn't have to cope with U.S. intervention. In the case of the Pathet Lao to was proved in 1958 when 13 out of 15 candidates put up by the Pathet Lao were elected. At that time there was no suggestion that Vietnamese were in Laos. It was Souvanna Phouma's government, when it was battling U.S. supported right-wing troops that first invited Russian, North Vietnamese, and Chinese advisors in Laos. U.S. and RLG officials tend to call all their opponents "North Vietnamese" regardless of nationality.

## COST OF WAR TO LAOS

Estimates of the number of refugees in Laos range from 300,000 to 1.5 million in a country where the total population is unstable. Although refugees are instructed to say they are fleeing from North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao terrorists even U.S. personnel admit in private that U.S. bombing is almost entirely responsible for their removal whether



voluntary or forced.

The result of this policy of population removal and "scorched earth" is that the Plain of Jars which formally support 200,000 people now has a population and production of

zero, and its eco system has been destroyed beyond reclamation.

The main reason for the bombing was that the Pathet Lao seemed to be so successful in battles with RLG troops that bombing was the only alternative. During the summer of 1969 Vang Po's army occupied territory on the Plain of Jars which had been in the hands of the Pathet Lao since 1962. The "occupation" was possible only thanks to heavy U.S. bombing which reduced cities to rubble and causing the population to flee and allowing troops to move in unopposed.

Journalists who have visited Pathet Lao territory report that factories manufacture cloth, munitions, and pharmaceuticals are operating in caves which have been enlarged by dynamite, and that rice is cultivated at night when bombing raids are less frequent.

Every month 27,000 bombing sorties fly over two-thirds of Laos. That's about 1,000 planes a day, each carrying four cluster bombs. Bombing of Laos had been happening every day since 1964.

How to put this cold-blooded murder to the end? Well some people have got some good plans. Ask some of the people from this paper. Ask Rennie Davis. Ask the Peace Treaty House.

Ask me (530-0657.) There are meetings of people in high schools all over the D.C. area every week and we're cooking up some plans.

JOIN US!!! We're people!!! We don't bite!!!!

"If you are not part of the solution you are part of the problem" - Eldridge Cleaver

# "Now we're all sons of bitches"

## REPORT ON CHICAGO A.A.A.S CONVENTION

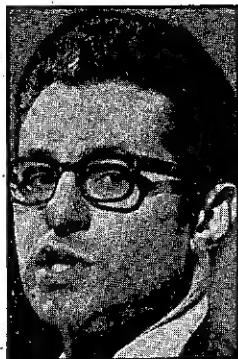
by Matt Costes

Last Dec. 26-31 approximately 30,000 scientists converged on Chicago, Ill., for the annual American Association for the Advancement of Science convention. One of the most interesting sessions at the 6 day affair was a meeting titled "Hiroshima, 25 Years Later," a session to discuss the question of why America dropped the atomic bomb on 2 of Japan's largest cities.

The meeting was arranged by George Wald, a professor of biology at Harvard. Dr. Wald said that he felt that the introduction of the atomic bomb was "the biggest event in man's history because of the 'start of the Atomic Age' and also compared the atomic power that it is possible to create to that of the sun.

Alice K. Smith, the chairman of the session and an associate dean at Radcliffe College, said that "after the A bomb went off people saw its horror and started to work on ways to use the atom in peaceful ways."

However by far the most



GAR ALPEROVITZ

interesting talk was the discussion on the decision to drop the bomb, given by Gar Alperovitz, the president of Cambridge Institute, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Alperovitz felt that the dropping of the bomb was "unnecessary," unwarranted, and purely a political move by the U.S. to get a first foothold in the "cold war." Alperovitz stressed

that the President realized that Russia was a major threat and wanted to show America's might in world affairs and military power. The use of the A bomb was a perfect opportunity to show such power, using the dying empire of Japan as a guinea pig -- not once, but twice. Throughout his lecture, Alperovitz quoted many famous Americans on opinions they gave following the bombing. Most of the quotes were anti-bomb. Among these people was Gen. Kurt LeMay, noted super-hawk, who said, surprisingly enough, "The bomb had nothing to do with the end of the war." Also in this crowd was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and historian Herbert Ase, who said, "It wasn't necessary to hit them with that awful thing," and Japan "would have surrendered [anyway]," respectively.

Another point Alperovitz made continually was that America had "broken the Japanese code" and Japan was ready and even "trying" to surrender. The only problem with the surrender was that the Japanese wished to retain their old form of government (an Emperor) and the Allies didn't want this.

According to Alperovitz, the

Russians were planning to declare war on Japan and this move would be enough to scare the Japanese into surrender -- maybe even unconditionally.

However, Pres. Truman, who had at the time recently taken office in place of the late FDR wished to make an example of the Japanese. He wanted to one-better the Russians. In fact, contrary to the opinions of most of his major officers, Truman said that "there was never any doubt in my mind that it should have been used."

It will probably remain in the history books that the bomb was used to "end the way quickly" and with fewer casualties, but with the information provided by Alperovitz, and those like him, people will begin to realize that the first bombing was a double-barrelled move -- one, a physical attack on innocent civilians and another, a political attack on a country that would start a cold war that would last more than a decade.

STATEMENT MADE BY A HIGH RANKING U.S. MILITARY OFFICIAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA

# RUNAWAY HOUSE "Ship out and shape up"

by Donna Himeffarb

Some day, you may find yourself out in the street. It might be self-imposed exile--your folks are beginning to act as if you're in the army and you just won't take it. Or maybe they're just as sick of you as you are of them--in which case they will say, "SHAPE UP OR SHIP OUT!" So you "SHIP OUT". If you go to the right place, you can also "SHAPE UP" and find out where you're going. One such place is Runaway House which is located on the corner of

18th and Riggs. There are three counselors on the premises 24 hours a day. The number of kids ranges from five to fifteen, but if necessary they can house twenty. It is not a crash pad! No alcohol or drugs are permitted. If you have a drug problem, they will try to help you, but not while you're stoned. Anyone can go there to work out his/her problems. The counselors will assist you but the final decisions will be left up to the runaway. With the runaway's consent, his/her parents will be called in for parent-runaway

conferences. All kids are trusted.

The set-up is temporary, one to three days and at most -- a week. When you run away, you run the risk of being arrested as a runaway or truant. Kids have been busted outside runaway house but in the 2 1/2 years that the house has been operated, "our friends in blue" have never gotten out a search warrant for the house.

No food or money is supplied. Hopefully, the runaway will continue going to the same school he/she attended before. It's communal living. You share your problems and

talk to other kids with similar ones.

It is supported by donations.

If you want to help, send money to:

Runaway House  
1743 13th st. n.w.  
Wash. D.C.

## A Solution To The Problem

By Ralph Bowen

A 15 member delegation from the National Student Association met with Vietnamese students in North and South Vietnam for the purpose of establishing an understanding of peace between the people of Vietnam and the U.S. The result of these meetings was the creation of PEOPLES PEACE TREATY (published right) as the means to force an end to the devastation being carried on in Vietnam by the U.S. and the Thieu-Ky regime. This treaty represents the combined efforts of U.S. and Vietnamese students to create a coalition of peace between the two groups on terms acceptable to all.

At present there is a massive campaign to make known the existence of the treaty and give people an opportunity to examine it, and hopefully ratify it. This came to a climax at the recent Peace Treaty and Youth conference held in Anne Arbor Michigan. (Feb. 4-7) 3,000 people attended the congress to ratify the treaty and discuss various ways to implement it. Continuity and regional meetings were held all weekend to organize and coordinate activities around the treaty and the May demonstrations in order to make it most effective. Efforts were also intensified to get the treaty ratified on a national basis.

When the treaty arrives at Wilson it is hoped that its presence will spark a certain curiosity within the minds of most students. Read the copy published in this paper and think about its implications. The introduction of the treaty expresses the ideas behind its creation. It states that the people of the United States and Vietnam (Both North and South) are not enemies and that the Vietnam war is being carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam, but without their consent. This is important for it points out that Vietnam is indeed an "illegal" war and has no grounds for being continued. That the United States Government has no right to continue supporting this act of aggression, with men and equipment, without the permission of its citizens. The rest of the treaty states the terms of peace and pledges "to take whatever actions appropriate to implement the terms of this Joint Treaty of Peace, and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States."

## PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

A JOINT TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH VIET NAM, AND NORTH VIET NAM

Be it known that the American and Viet Namese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Viet Nam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Viet Nam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form the basis of the war policies, present and past, of the United States

1. The Americans agree to total withdrawal from Viet Nam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.

2. The Viet Namese pledge that as soon as the U.S. government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal, they will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Viet Nam.

3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam.

4. They will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.

5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu, Ky and Khieu on the people of South Viet Nam in order to insure their right to self-determination, and so that all political prisoners can be released.

6. The Viet Namese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of the elections in which all South Viet Namese can participate free without the presence of any foreign troops.

7. The South Viet Namese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Viet Namese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S. supported regime.

8. The Americans and Viet Namese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accordance with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.

9. Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Viet Nam and the United States.

By ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this Joint Treaty of Peace, and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

\*This version of the People's Peace Treaty was negotiated by a student delegation to Viet Nam and Paris, December, 1970.

Students at Wilson and Deal will be receiving copies of the treaty very shortly at which time they will be asked to ratify it. Ratification means more than just signing your name in support. It means going to your school and talking to other students about the Vietnam situation and getting them interested those actions and organizations which are trying to bring an end to the war. It also means organizing activities such as seminars, assemblies, rallies, discussion groups,

etc., all of which centering around the treaty and the May activities. The Peace Treaty is a solution - a solution to a problem which has gone unsolved too long.

☆☆☆☆



## VIETNAM: A WAR OF INSANITY

ARTICLE SUBMITTED: by Kirk Deglor

It is debatable whether or not the South Vietnamese want the U.S. in Vietnam, but most likely the odds are that the majority does not. The reasons are that they have gone through this uncivilized, barbaric, torturing war for over 25 years. Some south Vietnamese say "Communism or Nationalism is better than the hell the war is bringing."

The monster babies that are being born, women and children being burned, killed, and raped, the starvation and diseases that plague the countryside and the filth these people live in is the bottom of poverty and disease. To cite an example, the prostitutes in Vietnam have a disease (the name of which is unknown to me) that causes puss to form in their vagina and is secreted when pressure is applied to the stomach.

Nixon has stated that one of the reasons the U.S. is still in Vietnam is that America's honor is at stake. What is honor compared to human lives? Presid-

ent Nixon declared, "when running for the presidency, he would get us out of Vietnam but instead has expanded the war to Cambodia and Laos. He has withdrawn some troops, artillery, and air support, but he is not bringing American involvement to an end. He isn't even fighting the war properly. What he is doing is buying time while our boys over there are losing their lives for a useless cause."

This country is for Peace and yet we are the only country that is really over there fighting in a useless war.

Our bombers bomb the very villages we are defending, with South Vietnamese in them. This isn't a mission but a slaughter, murder and a cruel crime of our establishment.

Our boys can not tell the difference between South and North Vietnamese, so undoubtedly our boys mistake

South Vietnamese for North Vietnamese and shoot them down, and get possible imprisonment for twenty years, for something they could not help. Another crime of the establishment of this country.

We fight useless battles in this useless war. By fighting a week over one hill, and the very next day we let the North Vietnamese regain it. All the lives that were lost for nothing; Insanity!

This war of insanity, destruction, murders, waste, and torture must come to an end in the name of humanity and for all our sakes.



# MAY DAY MAY DAY MAY DAY

by Ralph Bowen

The first week in May will launch the second phase of a new intensified anti-war movement to force the Nixon administration into withdrawing all U.S. land, air, and sea forces from Vietnam by June 31, 1971, or at least publicly set a date. (June 31st was the date proposed by the Provincial Revolutionary Government in their eight point peace initiative presented at the Paris Peace Talks.) This second phase is to implement the ideas expressed in the Peoples Peace Treaty.

Beginning May 2, there will be a series of mass marches, leafleting, and lobbying at government agencies to urge government workers to discontinue business as usual in support of the Peoples Peace Treaty. May 5 begins a period of non-violent civil disobedience in Washington and other major cities in the U.S. Rennie Davis (of Chicago fame) has called for a shut-down of Washington, D.C. by non-violent methods. Plans call for the planned stalling of cars, sit-ins, picketing, etc. at major circles, avenues, and bridges coming into Washington. This would cause major traffic jams blocking all entrances into the city, thus preventing federal employees from going to work. Other non-violent acts of civil disobedience will be staged at such government buildings as the Capitol, White House, State Department, Pentagon, Justice Department, etc. Gandhi-like tactics of non-violent civil disobedience

are to be employed in all activities relating to May, and it is asked that all who participate keep this in mind.

During the months preceding May, there will mass educational programs focussing on U.S. involvement in Indo-China and attention to the Peoples Peace Treaty. This programs will be going into the community and schools to bring an awareness to the May activities and to gain public support.

## Why May

May gets its significance, not because it is a warm month in spring, but because it will mark the passing of a year since the Cambodian Invasion and the massive demonstrations in protest which followed. Even more important, May 1 is the day projected by the Nixon administration and specifically Secretary of State Rogers as the hoped-for deadline for the completion of Phase 2 of their Vietnamisation policy. It was by May that American participation in the war was to be reduced to technological warfare. No more American ground troops in the field. Instead the Nixon administration has expanded the war into Laos and continues to send U.S. troops into Cambodia despite statements to the contrary made last year. There have also been unofficial reports of plans for the

invasion of North Vietnam by Vietnamese and possibly U.S. troops within the next few months. Recent South Vietnamese and U.S. troop build-ups along the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) lends support to these reports. Therefore May comes at a time when the Nixon administration is to have withdrawn most ground troops but instead has expanded the war, and just before it is supposedly planning to invade North Vietnam. This provides the anti-war movement with two immediate tasks; to bring an end to one action and prevent another from occurring.

## After May

Unlike the October and November demonstrations of 1969 and the May demonstrations of 1970, which were massive but isolated and ineffective, the May actions are the beginning of a series of demonstrations designed to put continuous pressure on the Nixon Administration, similar to the type experienced by President Johnson in the early months of 1968. (As a result of the pressure put on him by the anti-war movement to stop the escalation of the war, President Johnson did not seek re-election in 1968). President Nixon knows he has to end the war before the 72 elections if he has any hope of being re-elected, with actions such as MAY DAY the anti-war groups won't let him forget it.

## SPANISH STUDIES PROGRAM

At Woodrow Wilson High School, Spanish speaking students have gotten together and successfully acquired a Spanish Studies program which will be added to next years curriculum. The demand that such a course be established was presented to the school in the form of petitions signed by students who not only supported the idea of the course, but wanted to enroll in it after it was established. The result was a determined effort by those involved to see the request through till it was accepted by the school board and enrolled as full credit course in next years curriculum. Their efforts paid off and the course will be offered to anyone who wishes to take it.

The course was organized by a group of Spanish speaking students under the sponsorship of Mr. Cannon. They proceeded to get support by having students sign petitions which stated the guidelines on which the course was to be set up. The guidelines consisted of five demands. The demands were as follows:

1. A COURSE IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY.
2. A COURSE IN LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE
3. THAT FULL CREDIT BE GRANTED FOR THESE COURSES
4. THAT THESE COURSES BE TAUGHT BY A NATIVE SPEAKING INSTRUCTOR
5. THE NUMBER OF BOOKS IN STOCK IN THE SCHOOL LIBRARY BE INCREASED

All five demands were met.

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

**MARCH 8: INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY**  
Women all over the world will eat the traditional Vietnamese meal of rice and tea in support of the Peoples Peace Treaty. Donations will be collected and sent to a Childs Health Institute in Hanoi.

**APRIL 1-4: TRIBUTE IN ACTION TO MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**  
(In cooperation with the National Welfare Rights Organization, S.C. L.C. and the National Farm Workers)  
Theme: "Freedom from Hunger, War, and Oppression"  
National local activities such as, Hunger Marches, teach-ins, and other special programs in schools on April 2. Tax protests and resistance activities on a community level relating to reordering priorities. Rallies on April 3. Religious tributes to Martin Luther King Sunday April 4. People will be urged to live on a Welfare food budget. Money collected from hunger marches, fasts, and rallies will be divided among local and national welfare, poverty, and community groups.

**APRIL 24: MASS MARCHES IN WASHINGTON AND SAN FRANCISCO**  
Similar to the marches held on November 15, 1969, they are sponsored by SMC and are unrelated to the May actions and the Peoples Peace Treaty.

**MAY 2: MASSIVE ASSEMBLY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.**  
The beginning of the May activities in regards to implementing the Peoples

Peace Treaty. The May 2 Massive Assembly begins the spring offensive and a period of sustained non-violent protest in Washington D. C. and the nation.

**MAY 3: People to lobby at Congress, government agencies, and other locations in support of the Peoples Peace Treaty and the demands for social justice.**

**MAY 4: Continued lobbying at Congress and other locations.**

**MAY 5: NATIONWIDE MORATORIUM ON BUSINESS AS USUAL**  
Early in the morning there will be leafleting and nonviolent picketing at government buildings and other locations urging government employees to stop business as usual and participate in the afternoon anti-war activities. At 12:00, noon, people will assemble for a march to the Capitol to begin sustained non-violent activities at the Capitol and other locations. One proposed action is the closing off of main avenues and bridges coming into Washington, D.C. resulting in a shut down of the city. Only non-violent methods are to be used, such as massive sit-ins and picket lines.

For more detailed information on specific times and places, as well other activities planned for late May and June contact:

PEOPLES COALITION  
1029 Vermont Ave. N.W. (Rm. 900)  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
or call: 737-8600



# MOVEMENT LAWYERS OFFER COURSES

condensed from Quicksilver Times by Dallas Fields

Early this February a program began which trains counselors to help with the legal problems of minority groups. It will enable these counselors to aid attorneys as draft counselors do now. This program is being taught by many outstanding attorneys and others who are involved with the problems of the poor, black, youth, political activists etc. The basic aim of the program is to effectively use the talents of the small group of "movement" lawyers in the D.C. area, freeing them to do work within the special realm of licensed attorneys. Also considered are courses for lawyers and law students such as drug law, which are not offered in the traditional law school curricula. The exact length and content of the courses is decided by the teacher and class depending on who is in the class and what their interests are. Sessions will be one to two hours, and will meet no more than twice a week, at Adams School at 19th and California streets. Described here are the courses planned. More complete outlines are being prepared.

## The Law as it Pertains to Juveniles

Arrests on the streets and in residences; searches and seizures; pre-hearing detention; juvenile court hearings; confinement in juvenile institutions; laws pertaining to runaways, juveniles "out of control", drug use, jaywalking, truancy, etc.; what action can be taken against police; court and jail abuse of juveniles. The teacher will be Bourke Reed of the Public Defenders Office.

## Divorce Law

A guide to the principles of the domestic relations law; marriage, di-

vorce, separation, custody, adoption, support and property settlements. The teacher is John Kerr, an attorney in private practice.

## Landlord-Tenant Law

The two areas to be covered are tenant's rights, including actions against the landlord neglecting to make repairs, for injuries, because of eviction, etc. Another area considered concerns alternatives to renting, such as buying low cost housing through government programs. The teacher is Chris Brown of the Neighborhood Legal Services.

## Military Law

Militarism within the American society will be discussed; aiding G.I.'s to assert their rights within the military system of (in) justice. The teacher will be Bob Rix of the Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel.

## Street Law

Subjects to be discussed include planning demonstrations and negotiations with police; general street hassles concerning leafletting, selling papers, etc. and filing complaints against street officers. Teachers will be Phil Hirschkop, private attorney, and chief counsel to Mobe and Ray Twohig of the Georgetown Legal Interns.

Also contemplated are courses in draft counseling, welfare law, and student rights. Any suggestions will be welcomed, and teachers will be found if enough people are interested. Further information can be obtained by going to or calling the offices at: 1724 S Street, NW (387-5760), or calling Brint Dillingham (652-5760) or David Gaspas (362-1711).

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health!



# THE HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGROUND PRESS STRIKES BACK

Art Green and Ray Scoville were distributing copies of GRASS HIGH, a Chicago high school underground newspaper which they published, on January 10, 1968. The next day both students were informed that they were suspended for a period of one day. Two days later they were again suspended, this time for five days, because of their involvement with the underground press. Several weeks later, on February 23, both Scoville and Green were expelled for the duration of the semester. (The maximum time a student can be expelled in Illinois) The school board charged them with everything from illegal distribution and disrespect to obscenity, along with copyright violations.

In March of 1968, Scoville and Green, with the aid of an attorney from the Illinois American Civil Liberties Union, filed suit against the school board in Federal District Court in Chicago. The suit asked that the expulsion be overturned and the records be expunged, that the school board be restrained from talking to anyone about the matter, and that the two students receive \$90.00 for expenses. It was also demanded that the court make a ruling on the constitutionality of the expulsion. The court immediately sustained a defence motion by the school board to dismiss the case. The two students' lawyer then appealed to the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals also located in Chicago. This court consists of six judges but



THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES A FREE PRESS

only three judges heard the motions from both sides, and ruled to uphold the lower court's decision and dismissed the case. Through some fancy motioning, the students' lawyer obtained a rehearing in the 7th Circuit Court by all six judges. They ruled that the lower court's action in dismissing the case without proper hearing was unconstitutional. Furthermore the court ruled that the school's action in expelling Scoville and Green was also unconstitutional, stating that students have the full protection of the U.S. Constitution and especially the rights of FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS; with the only exception being a case in which actual disruption of the classroom, class time, or the educational process occurs due to the direct distribution of the papers. The case was then referred back to the

District Court for completion and full hearing of particulars.

At this stage the school board appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court to uphold the original ruling in the case. In the fall of 1970, the Supreme Court unanimously refused to take the case under consideration. The case then returned to the original judge in the original district court for finalization. Last December, he ruled that the school must pay all court costs, expunge the expulsion from the records, be restrained from communicating word of the expulsion to anyone, and pay Scoville and Green the \$90.00. At this point the case was closed.

This article is typical of the sort of repression felt by high school students when they try exercising their rights through the underground press. It is also typical of the sort of measures high school students and underground newspapers are now taking to keep the rights they are guaranteed by the Constitution. With the help of sympathetic lawyers and organizations, such as the Underground Press Syndicate and the High School Independent Press Service along with the support of students themselves, the high school underground newspaper will never be successfully suppressed again without a fight! This does not mean administrators and school officials won't keep trying, but it does mean it won't go unanswered.

# LETTUCE BOYCOTT IN FOURTH MONTH WHO, WHERE, WHY, AND HOW

by Jerry J. Berman and Jim Nightow

Liberation News Service

The lettuce boycott called by the United Farmworkers' Organizing Committee (UFWOC) has entered its fourth month with a record of growing successes. About 25% of the iceberg lettuce now on the market is harvested by UFWOC. There is boycott activity in more than one hundred U.S. cities. UFWOC contracts have already been signed by several giant producers: InterHarvest (a subsidiary of United Fruit), Fresh Pict (a subsidiary of Purex), and D'Arrigo (an independent grower). Still the boycott has a long way to go.

The lettuce boycott hasn't gotten anywhere near as much publicity as the grape boycott which ended last summer. So there are probably a lot of questions that have never been answered adequately and concisely. Hopefully this rundown will help clear up some of the issues.

## IS THE CONSUMER ASKED TO BOYCOTT ALL LETTUCE?

No. It is a boycott against Western "iceberg" or "head" lettuce, nearly all of which is grown in California or Arizona. Other kinds of lettuce such as endive, Boston, and romaine — are not being boycotted.

Even some Western iceberg lettuce is free from the boycott — that which is picked by labor under an UFWOC contract. If it is union lettuce in your grocer's vegetable bin, the box or the lettuce wrapper itself will be marked clearly with the black Aztec eagle, which is the official label of the UFWOC, AFL-CIO. Without that eagle label of UFWOC, it simply is not lettuce picked by the farmworkers' union.

## WHY LETTUCE AND WHY A BOYCOTT?

This past summer, UFWOC's five year struggle with the multi-million-dollar grape industry came to an end with the signing of UFWOC contracts with the growers in Delano. Over in the Salinas Valley, the lettuce growers viewed this development with considerable alarm for they understood that it no longer was a question of whether UFWOC was coming, but when. Having no desire to deal with what they call a "civil rights organization," the lettuce growers hit upon a devious scheme to avoid UFWOC — they would go to another union and arrange for a more acceptable "unionization" of their workers. They turned to the Teamsters Union, working through maverick Teamster locals.

Not only did this sad bit of collusion trespass on the traditional field-hand jurisdiction of UFWOC, and not only were the Teamster contracts very favorable to the growers, but the farmworkers themselves never were consulted.

On August 8, the UFWOC called a selective strike against those growers who had signed with the Teamsters.

Very quickly, the Teamster officials saw that they were being used by the growers, so on August 12 they negotiated a jurisdictional agreement with UFWOC. The growers, however, refused to release the Teamsters from their legally-binding contracts. On August 24, the UFWOC called a general strike against the Salinas growers. From the day the strike began, union organizers and striking workers were subjected to widespread violence. Beatings were common, and there were shootings. Also, the growers had gone to their local courts and obtained injunctions against UFWOC picketing. Because of these injunctions, and in order to protect the very lives of the strikers, the strike was called off. On September 17, the local strike was turned into an international lettuce boycott.

## WHY WAS CESAR CHAVEZ THROWN IN JAIL?

When UFWOC shifted to a boycott, the growers ran to the courts. Using the Teamsters Union as a foil, the growers pleaded that there was no labor

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management conflict here, but merely a jurisdictional dispute between two unions. Portraying themselves as "innocent victims of a labor dispute," the growers called for an injunction against the lettuce boycott and got it.

UFWOC, considering the injunction illegal, did not obey it. The boycott went on. The lettuce growers continued to feel the economic squeeze, and they demanded action. Chavez was ruled in contempt of court and on December 4, he was hauled to jail. The California Supreme court has agreed to hear UFWOC's appeal and they have ordered Chavez released from jail.

## WHO IS BUD ANTLE?

He is the grower who obtained the injunction which helped put Chavez in jail. Lester V. "Bud" Antle is the president of Bud Antle, Inc., a massive agri-business complex headquartered in California. The corporation is the second largest shipper of lettuce in the country (7 million cartons in 1969). Antle's corporate enterprise ranges over tens of thousands of acres in California and Arizona, and he has extensive agri-business holdings that include a banana importing company, and a company that sells packaging ma-

terials.

Antle loudly and frequently proclaims himself as the man who, in 1961, signed the first union contract to cover farm workers. It was a teamster contract, and what it actually covered were lettuce wrappers. It did not touch the 90% of his 2000 farm workers who are in the fields.

In 1968 he sent his workers into the melon fields as scabs against a UFWOC melon strike. He actively supported the grape growers against UFWOC in that long battle. Then last summer, Antle was one of the growers to collude with the Teamsters in that deceptive effort to avoid the coming of UFWOC.

## WHERE DOES DOW CHEMICAL COME INTO THE PICTURE?

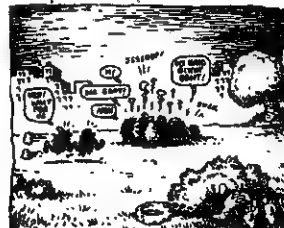
For some time now Dow has sold Pesticides and other supplies to Antle but their relationship thickened in 1969, when Dow purchased 17,000 acres of Antle's land at a cost of \$5 million. Through a bit of corporate razzle-dazzle, Antle does the farming but ownership rests with the Dow Chemical Financial Company, Dow's financing subsidiary.

In addition, Dow holds at least 15% of Antle's Inc.'s stock, and the president of Dow's Financial Company sits on Antle's five-man board of directors.

## IS THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVOLVED AGAIN?

The military has purchased lettuce from Bud Antle, Inc. for some time. Until the boycott against Antle, the Department of Defense purchased less than 10% of their lettuce from that source. Now that the UFWOC's boycott activity is cutting into Antle's civilian markets, his military sales suddenly have boomed. Available figures from the last quarter indicate that the Department of Defense purchased 30% of its lettuce from Antle. Furthermore, the Department of Defense paid Antle a higher price per pound than it used to. Interestingly enough, Interharvest — another shipper of lettuce, but one that has a contract with UFWOC — has experienced a withering away of its military sales.

Department of Defense spokesmen say that their policy in these labor disputes is "to remain completely neutral." This was their unshakable position during the grape boycott, too, when Department of Defense purchases of grapes for Vietnam just happened to soar 350% in one year.



# CHEAP THRILLS

## GIMME SHELTER



### FILM REVIEW: by Matt Coates

"Gimme Shelter," starring the Rolling Stones, is a grim spectacle of violence and death. The film, now playing at the Outer Circle I Theatre in N.W. Washington, concerns the events leading up to and including the fateful Altamont Raceway Free Concert in which numerous people were killed or hurt by angry Hells Angels.

The murder occurred one night of the concert as the Stones were playing to the huge audience. The Angels killed a man after he charged from the crowd waving a gun. The gun went off, hitting no one, but the Angels jumped on the man and stabbed him to death.

These scenes of the murder, captured unwittingly by one of the

cameramen are shown in stop action. Also included are shots of Angels and crowd members brawling - the Angels wielding pool cues as clubs, and a fight, which a member of the Jefferson Airplane tried to stop and was beaten up by Angels.

The film does have 11 scenes of the Stones playing but they are really not important. The idea of the film is to show an end to the "Woodstock Nation" at a place dubbed "Woodstock West" by one of the co-ordinators.

"Gimme Shelter" is a graphic portrayal of what everyone said would happen at Woodstock, but didn't. Of course the whole film isn't a morbid show. It has some funny scenes like a white, middle-age, middle-class woman selling buttons for the Black Panther Legal Defense Fund, saying at the end of her pitch, "After all, they're only negroes."

"Gimme Shelter" also has some excellent music provided by the Stones, a little by the Airplane, and a beautifully perfect version of "I've Been Loving You Too Long to Stop Now," by Tina Turner. All this music sounds better on the four-track stereo system in the theatre.

Even with the music, action, drama, and tenseness, "Gimme Shelter" starts to drag in the last 20 minutes, but the pace is renewed with the murder at the end. The film ends with shots of the crowd leaving Altamont to the Stones' rendition of "Gimme Shelter," a scene that caps off perfectly the whole style and point of the film.

"Gimme Shelter" was excellently filmed and directed by the Mules Brothers and is a film well worth seeing on 2 counts - its message and its 4-track music.

### FILM: Circle

At today's pace many great films move through the theatrical market place too quickly. Often fine motion pictures become unavailable to an audience that still wants to see them. The Circle Theater extends the availability of a group of the finest of recent films by scheduling them in repertory. Cut out and save these and enjoy these great motion pictures.

Tue and Wed, Mar 2-3  
"Sea Gull" and "The Fixer"

Thurs thru Sat, Mar 4-6  
"The Sicilian Clan" and "The Molly Maguires"

Sun and Mon, Mar 7-8  
"The Magus" and "Ulysses"

Tue and Wed, Mar 9-10  
"Pointblank" and "Topkapi"

Fri thru Sun, Mar 12-14  
"My Night at Maud's" and "The Collector"

Mon, Mar 15  
"Zulu" and "Barbarella"

Thurs, Mar 11  
"Mickey One" and "John and Mary"

Tue, Mar 16  
"Funeral in Berlin" and "The Kremlin Letter"

Wed, Mar 17  
"The President's Analyst" and "The Chairman"

Thurs, Mar 18  
"No Way To Treat a Lady" and "The Assassination Bureau"

Fri and Sat, Mar 19-20  
"The Honeymoon Killers" and "Night of the Living Dead"

Sun, Mar 21  
"Faces" and "Staircase"

Mon, Mar 22  
"Poor Cow" and "Lord Love a Duck"

Tue and Wed, Mar 23-24  
"The Stalking Moon" and "The Undefeated"





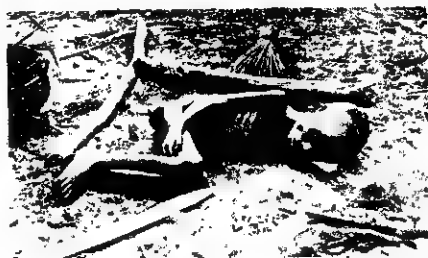
# AD-LIB



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—U.P.S.



If God were to appear to starving people, he would not dare to appear in any other form than food.

Mst. Gandhi



## UPS

The Underground Press Syndicate is the world-wide association of underground newspapers, and exists to raise consciousness of the underground press among the public and internally, and to service the needs of underground newspapers. A current list of membership, with subscription rates, and information on U.P.S. is available by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope. A sample packet of a dozen papers costs \$4. The U.P.S. Directory, containing ad rates and other specifications, costs \$2. A Library Subscription to nearly all the papers costs \$50 for 6 months, \$100 for a year. U.P.S., Box 26, Village Station, New York, New York. (212) 691-6073.

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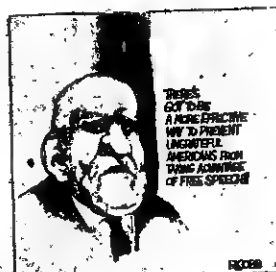
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DA WAR ENDS  
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# An Interview With The Principal of Alice Deal

INTERVIEW: by Matt Coates

I went over to Deal from Wilson Jan. 28 to talk with Mr. Warner about various problems at Deal Jr. High. After waiting about 20 minutes, I was allowed to see him. After a warm greeting and a short explanation of who I was and what I wished to talk with him about we sat down in his large office to talk. I first asked Warner about the "hall monitors" a group established at Deal to "help and control" the school in his own words. The first question was: "What are the services rendered by the hall monitors"? Even before I had finished asking, Warner requested to start the interview with the origin of the monitors.

Warner said the monitors had gotten off to a "BAD START" and that they were "ORGANIZED QUICKLY". He explained with an example. According to Warner, there was an incident where a Wilson High student, cutting across the back of the deal field was "STOPPED AND QUESTIONED" by hall monitors. The student explained that he was not a Deal student and that he was only passing through. What followed next caused the re-vamping of the monitors. Warner says that after telling the monitors he was not a student at their school, he was "HIT BY A MONITOR". After the small outrage of this incident, the whole monitor group went into a sort of training period and emerged a "BETTER TRAINED, WELL INSTRUCTED GROUP".

I then asked Warner "Who are the monitors responsible to?" He told me that a Mr. Moten, one of the vice-principals at the school had been given "FULL LEWAY-IN CONTROLLING THE MONITORS, AND WAS IN CHARGE OF ALL MATTERS CONCERNING THEM." Warner then gave me some of the rules the monitors are instructed to operate under. The monitors are not allowed to "TOUCH, INTIMIDATE OR THREATEN STUDENTS, AND THEY MAY NOT CARRY STICKS OR ANY OTHER WEAPON." Warner also stressed repeatedly that monitors are "NOT POLICE". In cases when a student refuses to obey the monitors, the monitors are instructed that "IF THREATENED-TURN AROUND AND WALK AWAY."

Then the conversation turned back to the opening question about "services rendered" by the monitors. Besides the for mentioned services of helping and controlling the school Warner also said that the monitors help to conjure up "INVOLVEMENT IN THE SCHOOL AND KEEP PEOPLE FROM TURNING TO MORE DESTRUCTIVE METHODS OF PASSING THE TIME". Warner appeared to feel that the monitors were the best extra-curricular activities the school has to offer. At this point and numerous other points in the talk, Warner said that he would like to have "200 OR MORE MONITORS". They now have approx. fifty. I asked Warner if there have been any times when monitors have been hassled by other students. He said that the only one of serious magnitude was a time when a "SEVENTH GRADE GIRL WAS PUSHED AROUND BY A SMALL GROUP OF OLDER STUDENTS". I asked him to clarify "PUSHED AROUND" and he made a shoving motion with his hands and said "I MEAN ACTUALLY BEING PHYSICALLY PUSHED."

Warner also said that he liked having girls as monitors because they "DON'T GET AS EXCITED (AS BOYS) IN TENSE

SITUATIONS". Elaborating on the type of students he likes as monitors, Warner said the monitors should have "GOOD" students in its ranks and none with "FASCIST MENTALITIES".

I asked for an answer to the question "Is the creation of the hall monitors known to the school board and what, if so, is their opinion on it?" Warner said he wasn't aware that the school board knows of the monitors if they do, that he thinks "OTHER DISTRICT SCHOOLS HAVE SIMILAR PROGRAMS", and that the school board has made no comments on the monitors as far as he knew. I then asked him what is the general student reaction to the monitors, and he said that in the first week of the organizations existence there were "A LARGE NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS" and that since then there have been "FEW".

Warner then told me how the a monitor can be recognized by "ARMBANDS" (a red color) and also by a small card with the hall monitors name. (these cards are blue, with dark blue type, and have a red Deal colifon). Warner said that all monitors are supposed to be wearing each of the identifying things but that some don't because of "SHORTAGES". (there have been rumors that the monitors were not wearing the armbands as a method of sneaking up on violators of school rules)

We ended the conversation on monitors with Warner repeating his statement "I'M NOT KIDDING, I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE 200 MONITORS!"

We then asked Warner about conditions in the school cafeteria, particularly about the poor food. In response Warner made the point that cafeteria food quality is out of the school's hands. He explained that the menu is decided beforehand by the school board, and he also told us about a questionnaire that is planned for distribution to the students about the food and opinions on service, facilities, etc. Warner also said that any "complaints" as well as compliments should be directed to Mrs. Warren, the Cafeteria superintendent. Warner explained that there is a move in the school, partially sponsored by the student council to paint and fix up the cafeteria. There is also a movement to separate parts of the cafeteria into "private rooms" for small numbers of people. In closing this portion of the discussion he said that the students most involved in this sort of planning are the Eighth graders.

We asked Warner about discipline problems in the cafeteria, and he said that there are no serious problems and only a few fights. He explained that "disruption" comes in waves of a few days and then subsides for as long as weeks. The "disruption" consists of "bad manners and food being thrown about".

The next series of questions pertained to a "Bill of Rights" that has been distributed around the school. The "Bill" has been handed out in the homerooms, and was printed by mimeograph. Warner said that a small group of students had organized and coordinated the writing and that he himself had "worked with the Bill of Rights" (a copy of the Bill follows this article). Warner said that he "agreed with everything in it" and that he would help to put it into effect. He had no further comments to make except that he wished to express to anyone who wanted to talk

to him that his "door" is always open".



## The Proposed Alice Deal Jr High School Bill of Rights Ballot (condensed)

**ARTICLE ONE:** Students have the right from a physical harm and emotional harm. Also have the responsibility not to commit any harm, emotional or physical or any other.

**ARTICLE TWO:** Students have the right to free, representative student government which would be involved in curriculum changes, also to hold meetings at least monthly with the principal to attempt to solve problems facing the school.

**ARTICLE THREE:** There shall be a student paper run by and written completely by the students. A faculty advisor shall be appointed to advise on grammar, format and style. The only time the paper may not be distributed is if it is of a libelous or offensive nature or would clearly disrupt the regular school program.

**ARTICLE FOUR:** Students have the right to determine their own attire except where such attire is clearly dangerous or would be of a disruptive nature.

**ARTICLE FIVE:** Students have freedom of speech as long as it does not interfere with the regular school program or is of a disruptive nature. Students may wear political badges or buttons or armbands of some symbolic meaning. Students may distribute literature, political leaflets and newspapers as long as they do not disrupt school, advocate illegal activities or are commercial, obscene, libellous or offensive.

**ARTICLE SIX:** Students may form political and/or social organizations including those that favor unpopular causes. If these are school or student government sponsored, they must be open to all students and act in accord with the principal. These organizations should have reasonable access to school facilities.

**ARTICLE SEVEN:** Students have the right to refuse to participate in school activities if these are against their religious, moral or political beliefs. And they have the responsibility to notify the proper school authorities in a calm and orderly manner.

**ARTICLE EIGHT:** Students have the right to choose courses and teachers as long as it is within school board regulations.

**ARTICLE NINE:** Students have the right to be informed of all new disciplinary and academic regulations set up by the school and the school board.

**ARTICLE TEN:** Students have the right to protest peacefully.

**ARTICLE ELEVEN:** Students have the right upon request to certified copies of their cumulative records, grades and evaluations.

**ARTICLE TWELVE:** Students have the right to communicate to the principal their evaluations of teachers and being given fair consideration to any requests. The students have the responsibility to show respect for the teacher.

File No. 100-53580-1A<sup>(2)</sup>Date Received 3/11/71From FBI  
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)  
Alexandria Va  
(CITY AND STATE)By \_\_\_\_\_  
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)To Be Returned ☐ Yes  
☒ NoReceipt given ☐ Yes  
☒ No

## Description:

Copy of Bureau of  
Procurement, Govt of D.C.  
purchase Order # 009/0614

- Indicate Method of Purchase
- 1. Open Market, \$2500 or less
  - 2. Fuel Tank
  - 3. G.S.A. Contract
  - 4. D.C. Contract
  - 5. Other

1

**BUREAU OF PROCUREMENT**  
**GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
 THE NATION'S CAPITAL

THIS ENTIRE PURCHASE ORDER MUST APPEAR ON ALL PACKAGES VOICES AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATE TO THIS ORDER

**PURCHASE ORDER (ORIGINAL)**

PAGE NO.	NO OF PAGES
1	1

- Below for Bureau of Procurement use only
- 1. Lowest Bid as to Price
  - 2. Other than Lowest Bid
  - 3. Emergency Purchase
  - 4. Only Source of Supply

**AGENCY:** Youth Programs Unit 013

**PURCHASE ORDER NO.**

**AUDIT NO**

APPROPRIATION	ALLOT	LIM	ACT.	OBJECT	AMOUNT	DATE OF ORDER
90-0X-9933	150	00	000	74 02	167.50	2/18/71

**DATE PAID**

**The Alexandria Journal**  
 331 No. Fairfax  
 Alexandria, Virginia

**TIME DISCOUNT TERMS**

**Fwd. Date**

**Agency Reference No.**  
 1614

GROUP	CLASS
76	90

ORDER PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL PROVISIONS OF  
 CONTRACT NO.  
 INVITATION NO.  
 QUOTATION DATED

**Youth Program Unit Supply Section**  
 926 New Jersey Ave., N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20001

**DELIVERY WITHIN 5 CALENDAR DAYS FROM DATE OF PURCHASE OR**

ITEM NO.	ARTICLES OR SERVICE	QUANTITY ORDERED	UNIT	UNIT PRICE
1970-YPU-0825	Printing Fly By Night	1	EA	167.50

67-9-5265  
 0713

Send all invoices to the above address.  
 No substitute or exchange authorized.

**Vendor's Invoice No.**

**TAX EXEMPT: SEE REVERSE SIDE**

**TOTAL**

For the Procurement Officer  
 District of Columbia

Differences

*Carol W. R...*

(USE BALL POINT PEN FOR CARBON IMPRESSION)

0

Date 3-23-71

Ralph Bowen

Address

Birthplace	
------------	--

Sex	
-----	--

☐ Male☐ Female

3712 Military Rd., NW, WDC

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

Remarks

47-9537\*

157-2825-sub 1-186, P 2306 ✓

101-305-41 P31 ✓

65-7316-3

Willes, A.S.

Ham

(date)

(date)

(date)

5-7

3843

100-53580

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED *mt*  
MAR 23 1971  
FBI — WASH. FIELD OFFICE  
*Wallas* *HW*

## File Review Symbols

1 - Identical

? - Not identifiable

NI - Not identical

U - Unavailable reference

GP 0 875-388

Date

3-23-71

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Matt Coates

Aliases

Address

3712 Military Rd. NW

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Restrict to Locality of

☒ All References

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

157-2825 sub 1 - 25 P. 560 ✓

Requested by

Willis, H. J.

Squad

S-7

Extension

3863

File No.

100-53580-B

Searched by

ham

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical

? - Not identifiable

NI - Not identical

U - Unavailable reference

GPO 875-388

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	
MAR 23 1971	
FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE	
Willis	ham





Washington, D. C. 20535  
April 8, 1971

"FLY BY NIGHT"

On March 16, 1971 a source furnished a copy of Purchase Order Number 009/0614 from the Bureau of Procurement, District of Columbia Government, Youth Programs Unit, dated February 18, 1971 which reflects that \$167.50 was paid to the "Alexandria Journal", a weekly Alexandria, Virginia, newspaper, for the printing of "Fly By Night" (a newspaper). The order was to be delivered to the Youth Program Unit Supply Section, 926 New Jersey Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Fly By Night", Volume One, Number three, dated March, 1971 self describes itself as follows:

Member	-	Underground Press Syndicate Liberation News Service Cooperative High School Independent Press Service
Published	-	Monthly
Circulation	-	Woodrow Wilson High School Deal Junior High School
Cost	-	Free of charge, send contributions to "Fly By Night", 3712 Military Road N. W., Washington, D. C.

The above issue also printed a "Special Thanks" to Neighborhood Planning Council Number Three, (not described further) whose financial support enabled the issue to be printed.

7 - Bureau  
2 - Alexandria  
① - WFO (100-53580)

HJW:djw *djw*  
(10)

100-53580-6  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized M.G.  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed M.G.

"FLY BY NIGHT"

On March 23, 1971 Mrs. Irma Fulton, Contract Assistant, Procurement Office, Negotiated Services Section, District of Columbia Government, 613 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that the Youth Program Unit Supply Section, 926 New Jersey Avenue, N. W., is part of the District of Columbia Government. Mrs. Fulton advised that the Youth Program Unit Supply Section is under the Youth Opportunities Section of the District of Columbia Government, which is directly under the Executive Office of the Mayor,

On March 26, 1971 a second source who is familiar with activities at Woodrow Wilson High School, and Deal Junior High School, Washington, D. C., advised of the following information:

"Fly By Night", an underground newspaper, has been distributed at Woodrow Wilson High School during the current school year and also during the last school year. Approximately six issues in total have been distributed. The newspaper has considerably moderated its views and is not nearly as anti-establishment as it was initially. Many articles in the newspaper deal with situations at Woodrow Wilson High School and at Deal Junior High School in Washington, D. C. Many staff writers for the newspaper are Woodrow Wilson High School students who formerly attended Deal Junior High School. Two staff writers closely associated with the newspaper are Ralph Bowen and Matt Coates, both Woodrow Wilson High School students.

FOIA b 6

Second source advised that Ralph Cushman Bowen was born [redacted] resides with his mother Sallye Blanding Bowen at 4514 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is presently in the tenth grade at Woodrow Wilson High School. Matthew Hamilton Coates was born [redacted] resides with his parents Joseph and Vary Coates, 3712 Military Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is presently in the tenth grade at Woodrow Wilson High School. (Note that address 3712 Military Road, N. W., is listed as the address of "Fly By Night")

"FLY BY NIGHT"

Second Source advised that the last issue of the newspaper received funding from the Neighborhood Planning Council Area Three, which is affiliated with the Youth Opportunities Section of the District of Columbia Government. The Neighborhood Planning Council is granted the funds from the Youth Opportunities Section and then the council utilizes the funds as it sees fit. The Neighborhood Planning Council actually granted the money for the printing of the last issue of the newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI

4/8/71

SAC, WFO (100-53580) (C)

"FLY BY NIGHT"  
SM - MISCELLANEOUS

FOIA b 7 D

Enclosed for Bureau and Alexandria are seven (7) and two (2) copies respectively of an LHM captioned "FLY BY NIGHT".

The first source is [REDACTED]

The second source is [REDACTED]

In view of FLY BY NIGHT's circulation at Woodrow Wilson High School and Deal Junior High School, and that many of its articles concerns the situations at both schools, it is felt that further investigation is not warranted at this time.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)  
2 - Alexandria (Enc. 2) (RM)  
① - WFO

*me*  
*HW* HJW:djw *djw*  
(5)

100-53580-7

Searched	_____
Serialized	_____ <i>MG.</i>
Indexed	_____
Filed	_____ <i>MG.</i>

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (100-53580) (P)

DATE: 4/8/71

FROM : <sup>HJW</sup> SA HARRY J. WILLIS

SUBJECT: "FLY BY NIGHT"  
SM-MISC

The 1971 Haines Washington City and Suburban Telokey reflects that telephone number 362-0272 is listed to Mrs. SALLYE BOWEN, 4514 Connecticut Av., N. W. Telephone number 363-8523 is listed to JOSEPH F. COATES, 3712 Military Rd., N. W.

The 1970 R. L. POLK Washington City Directory for Washington reflects a listing for H. R. (SALLYE) BOWEN, 4514 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., apartment 209. The directory also reflects a listing for JOSEPH F. (VANY T) COATES, 3712 Military Road, N. W.

FOIA b 7 D

On 3/26/71 [redacted]

[redacted] confidentially advised that "FLY BY NIGHT", an underground newspaper, was distributed at the high school this school year and also last school year. He advised that two or three issues were distributed last school year and that this school year approximately three issues have been distributed.

[redacted] However, he noted that this year the newspaper has moderated considerably and is not nearly as anti-establishment as it was last year.

[redacted] advised that many of the staff writers for the newspaper are Woodrow Wilson High School students, who were formerly Deal Junior High School students. He noted that many articles deal with Woodrow Wilson High School and with Deal Junior High School situations. He advised that two of the staff writers closely associated with the newspaper

① - WFO  
HJW:dco  
(1)



5010-108

100-53580-8

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 8 1971	
FBI-WASH. FIELD OFFICE	
WCA	

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 100-53580

are RALPH BOWEN and MATT COATES, both students at Woodrow Wilson High School. He noted that COATES has recently agreed to utilize some of his literary talents with Wilson's High School newspaper, "The Beacon".

FOIA b 7 D

[redacted] advised that the newspaper received funds for its last publication from The Neighborhood Planning Council Area Three, which is affiliated with Youth Opportunities Section of the District of Columbia Government.

[redacted] advised that the Neighborhood Planning Council is granted money from the Youth Opportunities Section and then the council can utilize the funds as it sees fit.

[redacted] advised that the Neighborhood Planning Council actually granted the money for the printing of the last issue of the newspaper.

[redacted] confidentially furnished the school records of BOWEN and COATES which reflect the following:

Name:	<u>RALPH CUSHMAN BOWEN</u>
Address:	<u>4514 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.,</u> <u>WDC. 362-0272</u>
DPOB:	[redacted]
Father:	HERBERT RALPH BOWEN, deceased, December, 1967
Mother:	<u>SALLYE BLANDING BOWEN</u> 4514 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Employed-Nurse, Prevention of Blindness, 917 15th St., N. W., WDC, 737-0377
Sex:	<u>Male</u>
Race:	<u>Caucasian</u>
Grade:	<u>10th</u>
Entered:	September 10, 1970, from Deul Junior High School
In Emergency:	
Notify:	JOHN T. VIVIAN, EM3-3727
Doctor:	JOHN A. WASHINGTON, M. D., 1901 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., HO2-5611

FOIA b 6

WFO 100-53580

School Record:



Name:

MATTHEW HAMILTON COATES

Address:

3712 Military Rd., N. W., WDC

DPOB:



Father:

JOSEPH FRANCIS GERARD COATESEmployed - Chemist for Institute  
for Defense Analysis, 400 Army-  
Navy Dr., Arlington, VA, 558-1653

Mother:

VARY ELLEN TAYLOR COATESEmployed - George Washington  
University, 2025 "H" St., N. W.,  
676-6990

Sex:

Male

Race:

Caucasian

Grade:

10th

Entered:

9/19/70 from Deul Junior High  
School

Doctor:

Washington Clinic, Wisconsin and  
Western Avenues. N. W., 294-7270

School Record:





Date prepared

11/17/71

Date received

11/12/71

Received from (name or symbol number)

[REDACTED]

Received by

SA CHARLES C. WILSON

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person

☐ by telephone

☐ by mail

☐ orally

☒ copying  
recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:  
Date

Date of Report

7/14/71

Date(s) of activity

12/11/70

Dictated \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Transcribed \_\_\_\_\_

FOIA b 7 D

Authenticated  
by Informant \_\_\_\_\_

Brief description of activity or material

Copy of info re CHIPS received

from Pasadena Police Dept. CONCERNING

HEADLINES PRESS (100-78569)

File where original is located if not attached

[REDACTED]

\* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (\*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.  
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by \_\_\_\_\_ on date \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: A copy of the attached list is being furnished to each field div. for each underground newspaper located at that location, though some of these may now be defunct. For information of recipient offices, source is unable to furnish any further info re these papers.

2 - ALBANY REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (FIST)  
(1 - 100- ) (NASSAU SUFFOLK H.S.  
FREE PRESS)

1 - ALEXANDRIA REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (WE'RE NOT GONNA TAKE IT)

1 - BIRMINGHAM REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (EBB TIDE)

14 - BOSTON REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (APPLE JACK)  
(1 - 100- ) (THE ARKE)  
(1 - 100- ) (BRASS TACKS)  
(1 - 100- ) (CHELMSFORD FREE PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (IN THE HEART OF THE  
BEAST)  
(1 - 100- ) (INSIGHT PUBLICATIONS)

CHANNELIZED

DATE 11-29-71

SEARCHED

DATE 11-29-71

CCW/crm

Read by CCW

100-53580-9

SEARCHED <i>BA</i>	INDEXED <i>BA</i>
SERIALIZED <i>BA</i>	FILED <i>BA</i>
JAN 5 1972	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

*W. Wilson* *H. W.*

BOSTON REGISTERED cont'd

(1 - 100- ) (JOTTINGS)  
(1 - 100- ) (MARK MC CAIN)  
(1 - 100- ) (LEE GOODWIN)  
(1 - 100- ) (JOHN MELLEN)  
(1 - 100- ) (H.S. PAPER) (name unknown)  
(1 - 100- ) (RUNNING DCG)  
(1 - 100- ) (SATYAGRAHA)  
(1 - 100- ) (SMASH)

7 - CHICAGO REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (ABOVE A WHISPER)  
(1 - 100- ) (GRASS HIGH)  
(1 - 100- ) (NEW FREE PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (THE PARALAX)  
(1 - 100- ) (SPUD TATER)  
(1 - 100- ) (TOEHOLD)  
(1 - 100- ) (THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL)

7 - CINCINNATI REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (AYE CF GOD)  
(1 - 100- ) (GENESIS)  
(1 - 100- ) (FRESH WIND)  
(1 - 100- ) (POUITY)  
(1 - 100- ) (REVELATIONS)  
(1 - 100- ) (SPEAK EASY)  
(1 - 100- ) (LOCSE STUFFINGS)

2 - CLEVELAND REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (DARK HORSE)  
(1 - 100- ) (FREE)

3 - DENVER REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (IRON TOWER)  
(1 - 100- ) (NOUS)  
(1 - 100- ) (STUDENT REPRINTS)

3 - DETROIT REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (ODYSSEY)  
(1 - 100- ) (RIPPED)  
(1 - 100- ) (VENCEREMCS)

1 - EL PASO REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (BALL AND CHAIN)

6 - INDIANAPOLIS REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (ALTERNATIVE)  
(1 - 100- ) (DESIDERATA)  
(1 - 100- ) (ORCI)  
(1 - 100- ) (QUACK)  
(1 - 100- ) (REVELATION)  
(1 - 100- ) (STEEPLE)

7 - KANSAS CITY REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (BIRD)  
(1 - 100- ) (KANSAS CITY H.S. STUDENT MOBILIZER)  
(1 - 100- ) (KAO KRAP)  
(1 - 100- ) (SUSAN GAULT)  
(1 - 100- ) (DO IT)  
(1 - 100- ) (BENNETT WILSON)  
(1 - 100- ) (FREED SPEAK)

4 - LOUISVILLE REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (BROTHERHOOD)  
(1 - 100- ) (GOOD LIFE)  
(1 - 100- ) (DUPONT II)  
(1 - 100- ) (PORNO SLUT)

2 - MILWAUKEE REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (PAGE II)  
(1 - 100- ) (STUDENT FREE PRESS)

3 - MINNEAPCLIS REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (ECLECTIC)  
(1 - 100- ) (OPTIONS)  
(1 - 100- ) (SOUTH DAKOTA WHIPPERSNAPPER)

4 - NEWARK REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (HERE AND NOW)  
(1 - 100- ) (ERGO)  
(1 - 100- ) (PROF. ARNOLD GRISWINKLES MAGIC)  
(1 - 100- ) (PYC PAPERS)

4 - NEW HAVEN REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (FREE)  
(1 - 100- ) (MYTH)  
(1 - 100- ) (THE STUDENT FREE PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (WE DARE TO BE FREE)

5 - NEW ORLEANS REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (COMMON GROUND)  
(1 - 100- ) (HI BIRD FREE PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (LAWRENCE ZEILENGER)  
(1 - 100- ) (FREE PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (THOUGHTS)

11 - NEW YORK REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (GREAT MOTOR PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (HIGH SCHOOL RISING)  
(1 - 100- ) (JAILBREAK)  
(1 - 100- ) (DAILY PLANET)  
(1 - 100- ) (NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE)  
(1 - 100- ) (OLD MOLE)  
(1 - 100- ) (BILL MORIARITY)  
(1 - 100- ) (PREP PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (RENECADE)  
(1 - 100- ) (MASSAPEQUA FREE PRESS)  
(1 - 100- ) (UNDERGROUND RAG)

1 - OKLAHOMA CITY REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (TERMITE)

3 - OMAHA REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (HIRAM)  
(1 - 100- ) (FLASHING)  
(1 - 100- ) (MILESTONES)

3 - PHILADELPHIA REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (THE OBSERVER)  
(1 - 100- ) (THE PAPER)  
(1 - 100- ) (RED ARMY)

2 - PITTSBURGH REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (LIBERATOR)  
(1 - 100- ) (FREEDOM WRITER)

3 - PORTLAND REGISTERED

(1 - 100- ) (JAILBREAK)  
(1 - 100- ) (THE PHOENIX)  
(1 - 100- ) (S. W. SUN)

- 2 - RICHMOND REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (ALICIA TODD)
  - (1 - 100- ) (QUACKS)
- 4 - SACRAMENTO REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (ALTA CALIFORNIA)
  - (1 - 100- ) (GAP)
  - (1 - 100- ) (DOWNWIND)
  - (1 - 100- ) (VOLUNTEERS)
- 1 - SAN ANTONIO REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (REVOLUTIONS IN THE HALLS)
- 2 - SAN DIEGO REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (FOUR FLIGHTS UP)
  - (1 - 100- ) (TWO WEEK LEAK)
- 1 - SAN FRANCISCO REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (THIS IS IT UNDERGROUND)
- 2 - SPRINGFIELD REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (NOG)
  - (1 - 100- ) (STUDENT REGISTER)
- 1 - TAMPA REGISTERED
  - (1 - 100- ) (FIRST AMENDMENT)
- ② WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
  - ① (1 - 100- ) (FLY BY NIGHT)
  - (1 - 100- ) (STRUGGLE)

100-78403 (KENNETH CHARLES JACKSON)  
 100-68654 (PEACE ACTION COUNCIL)  
 100-78458 (GARY CAMPBELL)  
 100-76350 (RED SUN TRIBE)  
100-78509 (HEADLINES PRESS)

INDEX: CHICAGO INDEPENDENT HIGH SCHOOL PRESS SERVICE  
 JOHN SCHALLER  
 STERN FAMILY FUND AND FORD FOUNDATION  
 PHILIP M. STERN  
 DOUBLETHINE  
 MARGERY CREAM  
 COME TOGETHER  
 KNIGHTS BANANA  
 LOCAL ROCKS  
 DAWN  
 NEW IMPROVED TIDE  
 THE STASH  
 STAR SPANGLED REVOLUTIONARY PRESS  
 TRASH

# MEMORANDUM—CITY OF PASADENA

To: LAPD/LASO Intelligence Dtls.

Date: 7/14/71

From: Sgt. Gardner, Pasadena PD.

Re: CHIPS

Enclosed is latest info on Cooperative Highskool Independent Press Syndicate.  
(They spell school with a "K" whenever they remember.)

CHIPS originated in Chicago, where it was known as the Chicago Independent High School Press Service, in March, 1969. The founder, John Schaller, moved to Houston, Texas in the summer of 1970. The first issue of CHIPS, FPS was published in September, 1970. FPS according to the publication officially stood for nothing but unofficially stood for "fuck public school". FPS #1 was entitled, SCREW YOUR SCHOOL, and listed a number of methods of disrupting school procedures, damaging school property, and various other injurious schemes.

On 12/11/70 CHIPS announced that they had moved to 3210 Grace St. N.W. Washington D.C. 338-6318. They also announced that they were to be funded and could lower their rates. (Stern Family Fund and Ford Foundation, not announced by CHIPS). They moved into the office of the Student Information Center which was a development of the U.S. Office of Education, Dept. of HEW. They were later ousted for anti-government activities but then received funding from Phillip M. Stern, Family Fund. The CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE 1000 Wisconsin Ave. Wash. DC. was used as a conduit to get moneies to SIC as SIC had no tax exemption. Thus, CHIPS/FPS was able to obtain money funded to Center for Community Change, through Student Information Center.

The members, Highschool Underground Presses, numbered about 150 at that time. There has been a perios of quiet, but in June, 1971 there is information to suggest a renewed effort by CHIPS to recruit members nation wide. Enclosed is a list of the members and subscribers.

ORAL messages waste your time and the time of the other person. PUT IT IN WRITING.

MORANDUM—CITY OF PASADENA

To:

Date:

FOIA b7 6

From:

Re:

Originally, the member in the Pasadena Area was called DOUBLETHINE at 3365 Grayburn, Pasa. (Chapman Woods County). This address belongs to Margery Cream, a liberal attorney. No issues of Doublethink have been seen and it is believed that the publication never got off the ground.

The new CHIPS list indicates the Pasadena area member is KNIGHTS BANANA and gives PO Box 1104 Pasa. This box belongs to Kenneth Charles Jackson 11830 Deana #4 El Monte. 579-0976. Dr. Lic. [REDACTED] Authorized to receive mail are: HEADLINES PRESS (this is another name listed for Knight's Banana), Jack Nelson, (UNK), & Clearlight, a publishing house for the Peace Action Council.

Jackson is reportedly active in PAC and other movements.

Information from your files concerning Jackson and other persons mentioned would be appreciated.

*J. Gardner*

*Gary Campbell & Ken Jackson are active in Peace Action Council.*

*Red Sun Tribe appears to be a San Gabriel Valley faction headed by these individuals.*

ORAL messages waste your time and the time of the other person. PUT IT IN WRITING.



## ABOVE A WHISPER

Jeanne Feeley  
2057 Birchwood  
Chicago, Ill. 60645

## DARK HORSE

Munroe Falls, Ohio

## DAWN

Downey, Calif.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

## \*ALTA CALIFORNIA

4339 N. Safford  
Fresno, Calif. 93705

## \*DESIDERATA

54380 N. 31st St.  
South Bend, Ind. 46635

## \*ALTERNATIVE

Box 2779  
Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808

## DO IT

Bennett Wilson  
1130 Grand Ave.  
Carthage, Mo. 64836

## APPLE JACK

Waterville, Maine

## THE ARKE

Manchester, N.H.

## DOWNWIND

Fair Oaks, Calif.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

## AYE OF GOD

Columbus, Ohio

## DUPONT II

PO Box 249  
Bardstown, Ky. 40004

## BALL AND CHAIN

Box 407  
El Paso, Texas 79924

## EBB TIDE

Siluria, Alabama  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

## \*BIRD

Box 997  
Hays, Kansas 67601

## \*ECLECTIC

Box 743  
Albert Lea, Minn. 56007

## \*BRASS TACKS

%Lee Goodwin  
180 Winch St.  
Framingham, Mass. 01701

## \*ERGO

337 Orenda Cr.  
Westfield, N.J. 07090

## BROTHERHOOD

Louisville, Ky.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

## \*FIRST AMENDMENT

Sarasota, Fla.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

## \*CHELMSFORD FREE PRESS

%John Hellen  
9 Sylvan Ave.  
Chelmsford, Mass. 01824

## FIST

Box 203  
Fayetteville, NY 13066

## \*COME TOGETHER

Box 163  
Encino, Calif. 91316

## \*FLASHING

1411 163rd Ave.  
Omaha, Neb. 68137

## COMMON GROUND

%Lawrence Zeilenger  
5853 Oxford Place  
New Orleans, La. 70114

## \*FLY BY NIGHT

3712 Military Rd. NW  
Wash, D.C. 20015

## \*DAILY PLANET

Brooklyn, N.Y.  
(Correspondence c/o CHIPS)

## FOUR FLIGHTS UP

San Diego, Calif.

FREE-

Box 45  
Watertown, Conn. 06795

FREE!

Box 886  
Youngstown, Ohio 44501

FREE PRESS

Box 73431  
Metairie, La. 70003

\*FREED SPEAK

Box 994  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

\*FREEDOM WRITER

P.O. Box 169  
Charleston, West Va. 25321

\*FRESH WIND

2555 Coventry Rd.  
Shaker Hts, Ohio 44120

\*GALAXI

10124 99 St. S.Y.O.U.  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada

\*GAP

Sacramento, Calif.

\*GENESIS

11690 Lawnview Ave.  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45240

\*GOOD LIFE

Louisville, Ky.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

\*GRASS HIGH

Joliet, Ill.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

GREAT MOTOR PRESS

Yonkers, N.Y.

\*HERE AND NOW

Box 1255  
Wall, N.J. 07719

HI BIRD FREE PRESS

P.O. Box 667  
Shreveport, La. 71101

HIGH SCHOOL RISING

8 Leapschool  
540 E. 13th St.

\*HIRAM

David Gendler  
1115 North 60th St.  
Omaha, Neb. 68132

HONEYBUCKET

Rick Fadar  
MOT Yellowknife  
NWT, Canada

HORROW COUNTY SHEET

Stanmore, England

\*IN THE HEART OF THE BEAST

P.O. Box 456  
Leominster, Mass. 01453

\*INSIGHT PUBLICATIONS

7 Hancock St.  
Dover, N.H. 03820

\*INTER HIGH

843 E. 7th Ave.  
Vancouver 10  
British Col. Canada

\*IRON TOWER

Rte. 2  
Box 203  
Ft. Collins, Colo. 80521

\*JAILBREAK

3670 NW Roosevelt  
Corvallis, Ore. 97330

\*JAILBREAK

YAWF  
58 W. 25 St.  
New York, N.Y. 10010

\*JOTTINGS

Mark McCain  
Salisbury, N.H. 03268

KANSAS CITY H.S. STUDENT MOBILEZER  
Kansas City, Mo.

\*KAO KRAP

Susan Gault  
6013 N. Howard  
Kansas City, Mo. 64118

\*KNIGHTS BANANA

Headlines  
Box 1104  
Pasadena, Calif. 91102

LIBERATED SPINACH  
13 Yew Crt.  
Sherwood Park  
Edmonton, Alberta Canada

LIBERATOR  
St. Albans, West Va.

\*LIBERATOR  
33069 Grennada  
Livonia, Mich. 48150

\*LOCAL ROCKS  
Box 24 A 03  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90024

\*LOOSE STUFFINGS  
Jewett, Ohio  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

\*MASSAPEQUA FREE PRESS  
% Paul Dashefsky  
21 Wenwood Dr.  
Massapequa Park, N.Y. 11762

\*THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL  
217 Linden  
Oak Park, Ill. 60303

\*MILESTONES  
% Gary Reeder  
308 E. Bradford  
West Union, Iowa 52175

MYTH  
Bridgeport, Conn.

\*NASSAU SUFFOLK H.S. FREE PRESS  
Box 852  
Melville, N.Y. 11746

\*NEW FREE PRESS  
7725 Karlov  
Skokie, Ill. 60076

\*NEW IMPROVED TIDE  
2020 Redcliff St.  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90039

\*NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE  
110 St. Marks Place  
New York, N.Y. 10009

NOG  
304 East 3rd  
Alton, Ill. 62002

NORTH YORK NATURAL  
9 Greenbush Rd.  
Willowdale, Ontario  
Canada

\*NOUS  
1660 Pearl  
Denver, Colo. 80203

THE OBSERVER  
Swarthmore, Pa.

ODYSSEY  
Hancock, Mich.

\*OLD MOLE  
Bill Moriarty  
5 Kenneth Lane  
Bay Shore, N.Y. 11706

\*OPTIONS  
Sioux Falls, S.D.

\*ORCI  
127 Van Buren Blvd.  
Terre Haute, Ind. 47303

PAGE II  
Mansfield, Wisc.

\*THE PAPER  
% Pat Supple  
37179 Tripoli  
Barstow, Calif. 92311

THE PAPER  
5714 Drexel Rd.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19131

\*THE PARALAX  
Box 493  
Libertyville, Ill. 60043

H. S. paper (name unknown)  
% Kevin Pettee  
Goyette Dr.  
Peterborough, N.H. 03458

\*THE PHOENIX  
% John Shirley  
720 Dietz NE  
Salem, Ore. 97303

\*POIUYT  
611 Fourth St.  
Marietta, Ohio 45750

PORNO SHUT  
% Greg. Shields  
1626 Meadowthope Ave  
Lexington, Ky. 40505

\*PREP PRESS  
% St. John's Press  
82 Lewis Ave.  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11206

PROF. ARNOLD GRISWINKLES MAGIC  
ELIXIR FOR CURE OF CREEPING MIND  
ROT  
Brick Twp, N.J.

\*PYC PAPERS  
315 Mountain Ave.  
North Plainfield, N.J. 07060

QUACK  
Terre Haute, Ind.

\*QUACK  
% Alicia Todd  
207 Sunset Blvd.  
Blackburg, Va. 24060

\*RAG TIMES  
% HIPS  
10124 99th St. % Y.O.U.  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada

RED ARMY  
Box 1986  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19105

\*RENEGADE  
Bronxville, N.Y.

\*REVELATION  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

\*REVELATIONS  
% Lenore Kline  
6883 Big Creek Pkwy.  
Middleburg Hts, Ohio 44130

REVOLUTION IN THE HALLS  
Killeen, Texas

\*RIP OFF NEWS  
% Dave Rosen  
660 Cardinal St.  
St. Laurent, 379, Quebec  
Canada

\*RIPPED  
Ionia, Mich

\*RUNNING DOG  
% Geoff Hall  
36 Church St.  
Bridgewater, Mass. 02324

\*SATYAGRAHA  
% Sheryl Trainor  
3 Cairo Circle  
Scituate, Mass. 02066

\*SHASH  
% Abe Kasparian, Jr.  
Box 1882  
Springfield, Mass. 01101

SOUTH DAKOTA WHIPPERSNAPPER  
Aberdeen, S.D.

\*S.W. SUN  
Portland, Ore.

SPEAK EASY  
200 Lovers Lane  
Steubenville, Ohio 43952

\*SPUD TATER  
% Brad Rockwell  
336 W. Main St.  
Batavia, Ill. 60510

\*THE STASH  
% APS  
Box 5175  
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210

\*STAR SPANGLED REVOLUTIONARY PRESS  
1177 Las Alturas Rd.  
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103

STEEPLE  
Indianapolis, Ind.

STRUGGLE  
NABS Center  
3418 17th St. NW  
Wash. D.C. 20010

\*THE STUDENT FREE PRESS  
New Britain, Conn.  
(correspondence c/o CHIPS)

\*STUDENT FREE PRESS  
Box 426  
Ashland, Wis. 54806

STUDENT REPRINTS  
 & Brigid McCaw  
 300 Jersey  
 Denver, Colo. 80220

\*WE DARE BE FREE  
 & Karen Kluge  
 23 Hill Farm Rd.  
 Weston, Conn. 06880

STUDENT RESISTOR  
 & Judy Connell  
 140 E. North Ave.  
 Northlake, Ill. 60164

WE'RE NOT GONNA TAKE IT  
 Box 82  
 Dunn Loring, Va. 22027

TERMITE  
 Box 2534  
 Norman, Okla, 73069

THIRD EYE  
 750 Spadina Ave.  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 Canada

\* means that the paper is a  
 member of CHIPS-

THIS IS IT UNDERGROUND  
 Oakland, Calif.

Cooperative High School  
 Independent Press Syndicate  
 3210 Grace St. NW  
 Washington, D.C. 20007

THOT  
 Windsor, Ontario  
 Canada

THOUGHTS  
 P.O. Box 667  
 Shreveport, La. 71101

Where a street address is not  
 given, and only the name of the  
 paper and the city are given,  
 it indicates that we do not know  
 if it is all right to publicize  
 the address that we have for that  
 paper. If your paper is one of  
 these, please let us know what  
 address we can print for you.

TOEHOLD  
 1206 Hinman  
 Evanston, Ill. 60202

TRASH  
 c/o APS  
 Box 5175  
 Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210

TWO WEEK LEAK  
 & Maggie Valentino  
 Box 895  
 Lake Side, Calif. 92040

UNDERGROUND RAG  
 & Paul Bosco  
 115 West Court Drive  
 Centereach, New York 11720

VENCEREMOS  
 Ann Arbor, Mich.

VOLUNTEERS  
 & Sue Ose  
 522 Sydling Ct.  
 Sacramento, Calif. 95825

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-462721)

3/29/72

SAC, WFO (100-55331) (RUC)

"BIG MUDDY GAZETTE"  
IS - NEW LEFT  
(OO: SPRINGFIELD)

Re Springfield letter and LHM dated 1/11/72.

One copy of this communication is designated for Detroit in view of "CHIPS" currently located at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Re communication set forth three Washington, D. C. (WDC), area names and addresses which appear on the mailing list of captioned publication. Springfield requested WFO to review these names and addresses to determine any connection on their part with New Left extremists or Weatherman fugitives.

A review of WFO files reveals that "STROBE, Care of Chip, 3210 Grace Street, N.W., WDC" refers to "Cooperative Highschool Independent Press Service" (CHIPS), which has since moved to 2007 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan, per issue dated 10/7/71. CHIPS is described as a high school news and information service. WFO indices has no information identifiable with STROBE.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Detroit (Info.)
- 2 - Springfield
- 5 - WFO
  - (1 - 176-265) (WEATHFUG)
  - (1 - 100-50889) (OFF OUR BACK)
  - (1 - 100-53580) (FLY BY NIGHT)
  - (1 - 100-53409) (CHIPS)

WGC:crm  
(10)

CONSOLIDATED

Date: 5/8/73

Initials: [Signature]

100-53580-10  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized [Signature]  
Indexed [Signature]  
Filed [Signature]

WFO 100-55331

WFO files indicate that "Fly By Night", 3712 Military Road, N.W., WDC, refers to an underground newspaper distributed at Woodrow Wilson High School, WDC, during parts of the 1969-70 and 1970-71 school years. This paper mainly concerned itself with internal news at the above school, and received funding from the Neighborhood Planning Council, Area Three, which is affiliated with the Youth Opportunities Section of the District of Columbia Government.

"Off Our Backs", Box 4859, Cleveland Parks Station, WDC, 20008, is the subject of a current investigation by WFO, and is currently self described as being located at room 1013, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., WDC, 20036. This publication explains its existence as to further the cause of Women's Liberation.

Investigation in connection with the above three publications has not revealed any connection on their part with New Left extremists or Weatherman fugitives.

In view of the above, no further investigation will be conducted by WFO in this matter.